### TOCQUEVILLE.

A Centenary Sketch of the Author of "Democracy in America."

By Rufus Bockwell Wilson

Alexis de Tocqueville, author of "Democracy in America." the one hundredth anniversary of whose birth occurs to-day, was one of the strong and original intellects of his time, and his book remains, after the lapse of years, the most accurate and penetrating study of democracy, based upon the experience of the United States, which can be found in any language. In awarding it this high place the fact is not forgotten that the books on America by foreigners fill many library shelves, while admiration for the author grows as one recalls that it was written when he was a very young man, who had not had the advantages of a university education and possessed no models

o'clock in the morning. They had, however, no reason to complain of the warmth of the welcome extended to them. Everybody was ready to help them, and when they visited the prisons and charitable institutions of the city the Mayor and aldermen acted as their escort, afterward entertaining them at a dinner, which the travellers called "immense."

Later Tocqueville and Beaumont made visits to the prisons at Sing Sing, Auburn, Wethersfield and Philadelphia. Their report upon them was duly made up and printed, and was counted of such interest and value at the time as to be translated both into English and German. But while gathering material for it Tocqueville was also busying himself with investigations for what was to prove a far greater work. He

Fou may think that the penitentiary system is the only thing that occupies us. Not at all. There are a thousand things. We have really had but one idea—to understand the country where we are traveiling. Knowing what we wish to ask, the slightest interviews are instructive, and we can truly say that there is no one of any rank who cannot teach us something. I am at present full of two ideas: First, that this people is one of the happiest in the world; second, that its immense prosperity



ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE. (From the portrait by Chasseriau.)

which he could follow in the task he had set for himself.

Alexis Charles Henri Clerel, Comte de Tocqueville, was born in Paris, the youngest son of an ancient and noble family of Normandy. His mother was the granddaughter of Malesherbes, while his father, a peer of France and himself a literary man of some pretensions, was, under the Restoration, successively prefect of Metz, Amiens and Versailles. Tocqueville's early years were passed at home, and his education, in consequence, was a somewhat irregular one, although he contrived at the end of his first year at the college of Metz to carry off the prize for French composition. During 1826 and embraced a judicial career, and his father's ince secured for him an appointment as judge auditeur, or assessor to the Court of Justice at Versailles-a post which he held for three years and then resigned in consequence of the smissal of Gustave de Resumont his intimate friend and future biographer.

The years of Tocqueville's early manhood were memorable ones for France. "It is difficult." writes Beaumont, "for those who did not witness arder of feeling then existing. The Empire had France had known liberty and loved it. Liberty, good, had created for all a new country-institutions in place of a single man, new manners, and, in the midst of profound peace, the development of new instincts, sentiments and wants, All contributed to spread fresh life and to regenerate the nation. France was then sincerely liberty was seriously considered for the first time." This problem Tocqueville studied with the arder of youth and the penetrating insight of a superior mind, and as a result he soon reached the settled conviction that "a people, if worthy to be so called, had a right to share in the government of its own affairs, and that neither true greatness nor true dignity could exist in a nation without free institutions"

Opposed alike to revolution and arbitrary desired for France, and he supported the government of the elder branch of the Bourbons because he believed that in that direction lay the surest means of attaining it. The same motives made him a regretful witness of the revolution of 1830, and, though he gave his adherence to the new order, it was with misgiving as to the effect a sudden and violent change of dynasty would have upon the recently established constitutional institutions, which he regarded as the safeguard of liberty. A year later he set out upon the journey to America which was to bear such noteworthy fruits. An official mission to examine American penal methods, which at that time were exciting attention in France, was the ostensible reason for this journey, but the real motive behind it was Tocqueville's growing desire to study at first hand the institutions of the United States. Convinced that the principle of democratic equality was to influence and effect in the country where it had ods occupied Tocqueville and Beaumont as soon had freest scope, and to learn, if possible, how as they had returned to France, but when that the experience of the United States could be invoked to solve the political and social problems work on his study of American institutions. The

from Havre in the spring of 1831, and early in lisher, who had undertaken it after it had been May landed at Newport. Thence the two young rejected by others, ventured on a first edition men made their way by Sound steamboat to of only 500 copies, being fearful of its failure, New-York, where they found lodging in a board- but a second was at once called for, and withing house in Broadway. The "Notes of Travel." which now form a part of Tocqueville's complete in England and America. works, and the journal of Beaumont bear interesting witness to the impression made upon them by the sights and customs of a new and strange writes Beaumont, "as boys think they know

of government in France.

is not due so much to peculiar virtues or to its form of government as to the peculiar conditions in which it is placed.

About the same time he makes his first attempt at sketching for himself the American

character, declaring:

There are as yet no American habits. Every one takes from the mass that which suits him, but preserves his originality. Why should it not be se? Here the laws vary incessantly, magistrates succeed each other; the systems of administration vary; nature itself changes more rapidly than man, By a singular inversion of the order of things, nature seems to be moving and man immovable.

The two friends passed several weeks in New-York and its neighborhood, and then set out for the West by the way of Albany and the 1827 be travelled with one of his brothers in Mohawk Valley. Utica, Syracuse, Auburn and Italy and Sicily. On his return to France he | Oneida Lake were visited on the way, and they were for some time the guests of John C. Spencer at Canandaigus.

Buffalo was the next stage in Tocqueville's westward journey, and thence he and his comexcursion into the wilderness beyond Pontiae gave them a glimpse of the frontier and of Indian life, and was followed by a steamboat tour of the lakes, which carried them as far as Green Bay Back again in Buffalo they visited the state of affairs in 1827-'28 to understand the Niagara Falls, and then made a trip through Canada. Returning from Canada in September fallen twelve years before, and for the first time | they journeyed to Boston by way of Lake Cham plain and Albany. John Quincy Adams, Willian a consolation to some and to others a sovereign | Ellery Channing and Jared Sparks were con sulted in New-England, as Albert Gallatin had been in New-York. A little later Tocqueville is found studying the Quakers of Philadelphia, and in a letter written in that city he speaks of the superiority of the spirit and manner of a people over its laws in shaping its condition liberal, and the great problem of constitutional Again, in Baltimore, we find him inquiring after the distinctive features of the Southern character and the workings of slavery. He there visited Charles Carroll, then ninety-five years of age, and the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Returning to Philadelphia, the two young men traversed Pennsylvania and, embarking at Pittsburg, descended the Ohio to Louisville stopping on the way at Cincinnati, where Tocqueville cenversed with Justice John McLean, power, a constitutional monarchy was what he | of the Supreme Court. The winter journey from Louisville to Memphis was a fatiguing one, and for several days Tocqueville was seriously ill at Sandy Bridge. The river voyage from Memphis to New-Orleans occupied a week, and after a short stay in Louisiana the return journey to the Atlantic seaboard was made by way of Montgomery, Norfolk and Washington. At the

During the last six weeks, when my body has been more weary and my mind more tranquil than it has been for a long while. I have carefully considered what I could write on America. It would be absolutely impracticable for one who has passed but a year in this great country to draw a complete picture of the Union. Besides, such a work would be as wearlsome as it would be informative. On the other hand, it is possible, by selecting the material, to present those subjects which are more or less closely related to the social and political conditions of France. Such a work might have, at the same time, permanent and immediate interest. There is the scheme \_\_\_\_\_ But have I the time and talent for its execution? One other consideration is always before me: I shall write nothing, or I shall write what I think.

was out of the way the former at once set to which lay behind the sudden and violent changes first two volumes of "Democracy in America" were published in January, 1835, and met with Tocqueville and his friend Beaumont sailed instant and extraordinary success. The pubout delay it was translated and reissued both

The publication of the first part of "Democracy in America" made Tocqueville at thirty one of the famous men of his time. In 1836 the land. "We thought we knew English in Paris," French Academy decreed for it an extraordinary prize: two years later he was elected a member everything when they leave college, but we have of the Institute, and in 1841, following the pub-

his great ability and disinterested motives invariably gave weight to his counsels. He played an important part in the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, and when, in February, 1848, the monarchy was overthrown he sat in the Constituent Assembly and helped to frame the new and short lived constitution of the republic The following year he accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Barot Ministry, but he was not the man to lend himself to the schemes of Louis Napoleon, and at the end of five months he resigned his post. Thereafter from his seat in the Assembly he was a disgusted and sorrowing witness of the events which preceded the fall of the republic. When that event occurred, in December, 1851, he was one of the two hundred deputies who were seized and sent to Vincennes. "His political life ended with the death

Tocqueville's remaining years were devoted to the literary labors which were most congenial to him. In 1837 he had come into possession of the family château in Normandy, a few miles east of Cherbourg, and almost in sight of the Channel, and there in a retirement which might have been happy save for the knowledge of the des potism which weighed upon France he engaged in the studies that bore fruit in his work or "The Old Regime and the Revolution." Tocqueville's methods as an author were wholly his own. He was not a learned man in the accepted sense of the term, but he was one of the profoundest political thinkers of his own or any other age, and to the clearness and precision of thought which belong to the French mind he added a capacity for collecting and digesting facts that in its patient thoroughness was almost German. He once wrote to a friend:

When I have a subject to treat, it is almost impossible to read any books that have been written by others on it; the contact of the ideas of other men disturbs and affects me. But, on the other hand, I take incredible pains to find out everything for myself in the original documents of the epoch with which I am dealing. When I have gathered in this tollsome harvest I retire as it were into myself; I examine with extreme care collate and connect the impressions I have thus acquired; and I then set to work to draw out and expound the ideas which have arisen spontaneously within me during this leng effort, without giving thought to what others may deduce from what I write.

With the publication at the beginning of 1856 of the first part of "The Old Régime and the Revolution" Tocqueville reached the summit of his fame as an author. Dealing with the condition of France before the Revolution, this book applied to that condition the author's diagnosis of the vital forces of modern society, and at the same time furnished a key to the underlying causes of one of the most tremendous upheavals in history. For the period it covers it will long retain its place as a historical study of the highest value. The author, however, did not live to complete this masterly work. His always delicate health grew more uncertain with the years, and in the summer of 1858 he had an alarming attack of bleeding at the lungs. When able to travel he journeyed to Cannes, where he spent the winter. But change of climate did not stay the progress of his disease. He grew worse as the spring advanced, and on April 16, 1859, with her beside him without whom he said he "could not even feel the sunshine" he passed from life.

#### LOCAL COLOR.

Stories of Life in California and Pennsylvania.

ISIDAO. By Mary Austin. Illustrated by Eric Pape. 12mo, pp. vli. 424. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. HECLA SANDWITH. By Edward Uffington Val-entine. 12mo, pp. 433. The Bobbs-Merrill Com-

THE MORTGAGE ON THE BRAIN. Being the Confessions of the late Ethelbert Croft, M. D. By Vincent Harper, With four illustrations by Charles Raymond Macauley. 12mo, pp. 236. Doubleday, Page & Co.

BROTHERS. By Horace A. Vachell. With four illustrations by Will Grefe. 12mo, pp. 415 Dodd, Mead & Co.

Mrs. Austin's "Isidro" is a romance of the good old fashioned sort, in which love and adventure have everything their own way, and questions of character do not count. To be sure, it is important that the hero should be a young, light-hearted man, but beyond that the author's powers of observation are not put to any very severe test. All that she has to do is to carry Isidro over the trail in the California | say that there are no not of the '30's, and to have him fall in, at the psychological moments, with divers individuals necessary to the working out of a picturesque plot. There is a shepherd who kills another shepherd under just the circumstances to make it possible for Isidro to be accused of the murder. There is a girl who crosses his path in just the disguise necessary to confuse matters when the confusing of them is desirable. And all the time, in the background, there is a haughty official moving heaven and earth to find a lost daughter. We have indicated sufficiently the elements out of which Mrs. Austin has constructed her story, but we must speak further of her way of telling what she has to tell. It is a pleasant way, unpretentious and The tale moves at a sprightly gait through old Californian scenes, which the auther paints with an affectionate hand. She may not go beneath the surface with her men and women, but she knows her landscape well and manages to make it contribute a charming atnosphere to her pages.

"Hecla Sandwith" is a story of Quaker life in Central Pennsylvania in the five years just preeding the Civil War, "stern days in the his tory of our iron manufacture," when the old open hearth charcoal-iron furnaces were first beginning to feel the effect of changed conditions. Set into this background is the heroinof the novel, the motherless daughter of a Quaker ironmaster of liberal views, but strong prejudices, who had married "out of meeting." Between the conflicting influences of her hered ity and her environment. Hecla has a hard time of it when she returns to her home from a Moravian boarding school, and experiences much difficulty in finding herself, as she is urged now this way, now that, by the opposing impulses of love and duty. Of a strong but inconsistent character, she is an interesting, if sometimes irritating, personality. She lives in a society of strongly individualized types, so definitely outlined and elaborately filled in that Mr. Valentine's novel has something the effect of a mosaic of character studies. The story itself runs rather sluggishly in consequence, yet not without a certain power that enlists the reader's at tention to the end.

The problem of personality is the subject of "The Mortgage on the Brain." in which Mr. Vincent Harper sets forth his views, if they are his views, with great elaboration of scientific generalization and skilful evasion of scientific details. Briefly, the thesis on which the story is built is that human character is the resul of the physical action of the brain processes on that portion of the essential life spirit which animates each individual. Alter temporarily or permanently the action of the brain processes and you obtain an entirely different personality in the same body-a theory which effectually does away with the idea of moral responsibility except in so far as the individual is able to control the physical characteristics of his brain cells. The heroine is a charming woman, whose brain cells are subject to such sudden and unexplained changes that she is practically endowed with a triple personality, a condition as embarrassing to herself as it is annoying to her

despite his speedy release, the workaday reader is satisfied that he rightly belongs. The story is entertaining, if hardly convincing.

The lesson of Mr. Vachell's novel, "Brothers," that the strongest characters may at times find their best and only reward in self-sacrifice, may not be altogether as apparent to every reader as it undoubtedly is to the author. The satisfaction that Mark Samphire derives from serving as the brains and moral backbone of his handsome, weak, priggish, self-ratisfied brother seems scarcely to compensate for the successive failures of his own life. There is no doubt, however, about the ability of the author to construct a story of more than ordinary power, and the less he succeeds in pointing his moral the more successful he is adorning his tale with sympathy for his manly, human hero and his very winning heroine. Both brothers are clergymen, although the stronger does not remain one; and the tale, while serious in tone and tragle in its climax, is full of dramatic situations and enlivened with many bits of delightful

### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

E ROMANCE OF SAVOY. Victor Amadeus II and His Stuart Bride. By Marchesa Vitelleschi. With twenty-six full page illustrations, including two pho-togravure plates. In two volumes. 8vo. pp. xl. 273, vii. 571. (E. P. Button & Co.) A history of the first King and Queen of Sicily and Sardinia.

THE MISSOURIAN. By Eugene P. Lyle, in Hustrated by Ernest Haskell. 12mo, pp. 519. (Doubleday, Page & Co.) A story of a young Confederate officer, who after General Lee's surrender, goes to Mexico to offer his sword to the Emperor Maximilian. FTER'S MOTHER. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture 12mo, pp. 345. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

MRS. JIM AND MRS. JIMMIE. Certain Town Experi-ences of the Second Mrs. Jim as Related to Jimmie's Wife. E3 Stephen Conrad. With frontispiece in colors from a drawing by Arthur W. Brown. 12mo. pp. 298. (Boston L. C. Page & Co.) A sequel to 'The Second Mrs. Jim.'

#### HISTORY.

HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNA-TIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. By David Jame Hill, LL. D. Vol. I. The Struggle for Uni-terial Empire. With maps and tables. Sec. (Long-mans, Green & Co.) An account of the progress of international inter-course, from the organization of Europe under the Roman Empire to the rise of national monarchies.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SWIMMING AND ITS DANGERS. B) Captain Fred Zauner, V. L. S. C., formerly lifeguard at South Beach, Staten Island. 16mo, pp. 43. (Captain Fred Zauner.) AN ALPHABET OF ATHLETICS. By Eustace Miles M. A. 12mo, pp. 108. (E. P. Dutton & Co.) In 'The Fitness Series'

GOOD FORM FOR MEN. A Guide to Conduct and Dress on All Occasions. By Charles Harcourt. 16mo. pp. vi. 223. (Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Com-

DALL OMBRA Voct ed Aneliti. By Diana Toledo. 12mo, pp. 122. (Francesco Napolita IRIDESCENZE. By Diana Toledo. 18mo, pp. 80. (Sta-bilimento Tipografico Cappelli.)

POETRY.

#### REPRINTS.

RUSSIA. By Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K. C. I. E., K. C. V. O. Entirely new and much enlarged edition, revised and in great part rewritten. With portrait of the author and two colored maps. Sec. pp. xx. 672 (Henry Holt & Co.)

THE WORKS OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Biographical edition. With prefaces by Mrs. Stevenson. 18mc. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The four volumes issued this month are: "Travels with a Donkey," "Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers," "The Dynamiter" and "The Black Arrow."

### AFTER THE "ANNEX."

Larchmonters Begin Action to Take License from Hotel.

Residents of the summer colony at Larchmon are deeply interested in a proceeding begun in the Supreme Court yesterday to forfeit the license of the Mitchell House, a well known summer hotel at that place. It is said the proprietors have opened an "annex" in an adjoining cottage, where auto-mobile parties, yachtsmen and other transient guests are served with drinks.

The "annex" is located in the centre of the exclusive section, overlooking Larchmont Manor Park and Horseshoe Harbor, the anchorage of the leading boat club.

The people who complain against the "ar

but from a gold mounted café to a lager beer saloon is only a step, and that if a protest is not made now there is no telling what class of places may be established in the future. One of the prime movers against the "annex"

We are not temperance cranks up here. Every-body knows that a yachting centre consumes its share of rickeys and high balls, but there should be limitations put on the sale of drinks. It may be proper to serve them at private clubs or at hotels, where meals are included, but drinking places should not be made a feature of the place unless it is desired to ruin its future. The sentiment of the people is against places of this kind. We want to keep Larchmont as it is—a place of high class homes, entirely separate from any kind of business. It is learned that some of the leading yachtsmen

have done detective duty recently, visiting the new 'annex' and ordering drinks. Their affidavits will form a large part of the evidence which will be submitted in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, next week, when the proceedings to revoke the Beens The property owners interested have retained

Lewis L. Delafield, and, through his firm, have applied for the revocation of the liquor license on the ground that the excise law has been violated by the indiscriminate sale of liquor on Sunday, and upon the further ground that the manager of the otel swore in his application for the license that he intended to maintain a bona fide hotel, while as matter of fact the "annex" is being conducted Vesse merely as a roadhouse.

Another suit will be brought for the enforcemen f the covenants applying to the restricted section of Larchmont, which were, a few years ago, up held in the Supreme Court in the proceeding brought against the proprietor of the Victori Hotel, and afterward confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

The decision of the courts was that liquor coul not be sold or disposed of at any hotel in the re stricted section of Larchmont, except to bona fid guests of the hotels and their invited friends, and that such liquors could be served only at meals of n private rooms. It is said to have cost the peopl of Larchmont and the woman who kept the hot about \$30,000 for the litigation which resulted

this decision.

For the purpose of testing the legality of the new Mitchell House "annex," J. Ross Collins and E. S. A. De Lima, two of Larchmont's most prominent residents, have agreed to act as complainants. It was stated yesterday that both would have the support of the village president, E. L. Hopkins, and the other local authorities.

The lessees of the Mitchell House will defend the proceedings, claiming that their licenses cover the "annex," and that they have as much right to sell drinks as the other hotels and clubs.

Daniel Mitchell, one of the local justices of the town, lives at the Mitchell House, and will probably be its legal adviser.

SENT TO PRISON FOR BRIBING JUROR.

### Former Boston City Official Must Serve from Four to Five Years.

Boston, July 28.-A sentence of from four to five years in State prison was imposed to-day on Thomas J. Scollans, the former Boston Teaming Department contractor, for attempting to bribe a or in a previous trial of himself on the charge of fraud. Judge Bond, of the Superior Court, who ennounced the punishment, specified that the first three days of the imprisonment should be in solitary onfinement. Scollans was arrested in New-York a few months

ago as a fugitive from justice from Missachusetts, where he had been indicted in connection with the where they leave college, but we have constitutional opposition, and, though, owing to make a social call as early as 9

of the Institute, and in 1841, following the publication of the last volumes of his work, he was constitutional opposition, and, though, owing to the make a social call as early as 9

of the Institute, and in 1841, following the publication of the last volumes of his work, he was constitutional opposition, and, though, owing to the hands of a band of scientific experts to prove to the lady, who is his patient, that her case is susceptible of surgical treatment and cure. While he is somebody else, however, he meets the heroine in one of her incarnations, many complications ensue, and he clickly discovered our error. Nobody speaks of the Institute, and in 1841, following the publication of the last volumes of his work, he was chosen a member of the Academy. Meanwhile the hands of a band of scientific experts to prove to the lady, who is his patient, that her case is susceptible of surgical treatment and cure. While he is somebody else, however, he meets the heroine in one of her incarnations, many complications ensue, and he eventually winds up in an insane asylum, where, was a witness against scollans. Books and Publications.

## NOTEWORTHY BOOKS.

AMERICAN INSECTS \$5 net (postage extra) By Vernon L. Kellogg, of Leland Stanford. Probably the most valuable hand-book of the subject for the technical student or amateur collector.

#### A BOOK OF VERSES FOR CHILDREN

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other book on Russia will fail to read and re-read this admirable volume." London Times, on the new, up to date

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Sabin, (Frank T.) (Mezzotints, Colour Prints, Americana, &c.), FINE AND RAFE BOOKS, VALUABLE Avenue, London, W. AUTOGRAPHS, &c.

The largely increased circulation of The Sunday Tribune necessitates our going to at an early hour. Advertisers will confer a favor by sending in their copy at the earliest possible moment.

### BRIDGE STRIKE ENDS.

### Housesmiths' Union Reaches Agreement with Employers.

The strike of the housesmiths against the Penn yivania Steel Company on the Blackwell's Island Bridge, ordered by Frank Buchanan, president of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was officially declared off yesterday. The strike was part of a national sympathetic strike ordered on the contracts of the company in a number of cities, in support of the strike of the iron workers in the main plant of the company at Harrisburg over a question of trade

The ending of the strike on the Blackwell's Island Bridge was the result of a conference in this city late on Thursday night between Buchanan, one or two officers of the Housesmiths' Union o of construction, and other officers of the company at which a settlement of the Harrisburg trouble was reached. All the men returned to work on the bridge yesterday, and the strikers were notified to return to work on all the contracts of the com pany in other cities.

The strike on the bridge began on June 19, and resulted in tving up all work until vesterday bridge, said last evening that he will shortly put two hundred more men on the ironwork, and will rush matters so as to make up for the delay caused by the strike.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC Sungise 4:55 Sunset 7:20 Moon riges 1:35 Moon's age 27 HIGH WATER.

#### INCOMING STEAMERS. TO DAY.

*Celtic	Liverpool, July 21
*St Paul	Souchampton July 22 American
*La Touraine	Havre July 22 Franch
City of Augusta	Savannah, July 24 Clyde
Brooklyn City	Swansea, July 14 Bristol City
El Dorado	New-Orleans, July 23 Morgan Colon, July 22 Panama
Ningara	Havana, July 25 Ware
Vigilancia	Havana, July 25
Nord America	Naples, July 15 Italiar
I'mbria	Liverpool, July 22
Sicilta	Gibraltar, July 15
	SUNDAY, JULY 30.
Bluecher	Hamburg, July 21 Hamb-Am
Parisian	Glasgow, July 21 Allan-Stars
Proteus	New-Orleans, July 25Morgan
	MONDAY, JULY 3L
Konigin Luise	Gibraltar, July 22 N G Lloyd
Finland	Antwerp, July 22 Red Star
Bremen	Bremen, July 22 N G Lloyd
Minneapolis	London, July 22At Transport
Porsdam	Rotterdam, July 22 Holland-Am
El Sud	Gaiveston, July 22 Morgan
Philadelphia	La Guayra, July 22 Americar
*Brings mail.	
100.0	

## OUTGOING STEAMERS.

	E-27-6778-61-		
	Red Star  ool, Cunard  w, Anchor  At Transport  Hamb Amer  Ward  Ind Red Cross  ed D  Ind New Porto R  amb Amer  Trinifad  Morgan  Means Morgan  Mallory  Old Dominion  MONDAY, JULi	8:30 a m 9:30 a m 12:30 p m 10:00 a m 7:30 a m 8:30 a m 9:30 a m 10:00 a m	10:30 a m 1:60 p m 3:00 p m 9:00 a m 2:30 a m 1:60 p m 11:00 a m 12:00 m 12:00 m 12:00 m 1:00 p m 3:00 p m 3:00 p m 3:00 p m
Apache. Charleston Jefferson, Norfolk.	Old Deminion		3:00 p m

# SHIPPING NEWS.

#### Port of New-York, Friday, July 28, 1905. ARRIVED

Steamer Rodo (Nors, Feigenschow, Port Maria July 22, to the Atlantic Pruit Company, with fruit. Arrived at the Bar at 11 a m.

Steamer Bermudian (Br), Frazer, Bermuda July 28, to A E Guterbridge & Co, with 124 passengers, mulic and mass. Arrived at the Bar at 8.30 a m.

Steamer Duncan (Nors, Federsen, Sydney, C B, July 18, via Ferth Amboy, with pitch, to the Barbour Asphalt Paving Co, Vessel to the Donald 2 C, o. Steamer Alamo, Avery, Galveston July 22, to C H Mallory & Co, with pass opens and mass. Left quarantine at 12:30 p m.

Steamer Northtown, Van cilider, Fort Arthur, Tex, July 15, with oil, to the Standard Oil Co, Vessel to J W Elwell & Co, Left Quarantine at 7:45 a m.

Steamer El Cid, Baker, Galveston, July 22, to the Southern Pacific Co, with mire, Left Quarantine at 7:25 a m.

Steamer Catania, Chtes, Port Arthur, Tex. July 20, to

No matter who's waiting for you we've all the fine clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes you'll want to wear this afternoon.

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NEW YORK ROOF and Wistarin Grove.
A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 3.20.
The Red Domino 3 Zoellers, Ferry with HARRY SULGER, ELSIS Corwey & Varieties. JANIS Edith Blair, etc.

AMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St. B'way and 7th Ave PARADISE ROOF GARDEN'S Every Eve. 8:16 -18 BiG VAUDEVILLE ACTS— Daily Matinee in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50e. HERALD SO. THEATRE. Broadway & 15th St.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:18.
100TH TIME MONDAY, AUG. 7. SOUVENIRS.
SAM BERNARD THE ROLLICKING
GIRL.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PAIN'S VAUDEVILLE 3 and 8:30.
PAIN'S Port Arthur Evening Grand Fireworks Evening GREAT PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

### DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. LARGEST HIPPODROME IN THE WORLD. FREE RACES AT 4 AND 5 P. M.

BOER WAR

BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 & 9

To-day & Wed., 2:15. Time To-night, 8:15. erson DE ANGELIS in Great Animal Arena Fearless BONAVITA.

PARK LUNA

The Turf.

## Last Day of Brighton Races Spot Around New York.

SIX STIRRING EVENTS, INCLUDING THE \$15,000 BRIGHTON DERBY, THE WINGED FOOT HANDICAP AND A STEEPLECHASE. FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M. e can be reached in 30 minutes from N Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric To Beach, Road, and by Smith Street

GRAND STAND, S3. FIELD STAND, \$1.

## Proposals.

WAINSCOT, CEMENT, LIME, CREOSOTE, ETCOffice Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C. July 29, 1995. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C. until 10:30 a.m. August 8, 1990. at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing the above mentions articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La., also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Commercial Citts. Mobile, Ala. D. W. ROSS, General Purchasing Officer. PROPOSALS FOR THE FLOORING AND

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINEERING INSTRU MENTS BOOKBINDERS SUPPLIES, ETC.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Chnal Composition of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Chnal Composition. 24 State Street, New-York, July 20th, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canscommission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10-26 a. m. August 5th, 1906, for furnishing above mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

## Meetings.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERIcan Institute, Thursday, August 3, at 8 p. m., at 19 West 44th St. HENRY WELSH, Secretary. the J M Guffey Petroleum Co. with oil. Left Quarantine

the J M Guffey Petroleum Co. with oil. Lett Quarantes at 2:28 p m.
Steamer Hamilton, Bons. Newport News and Norfolk to the Old Dominion Sc Co. with passengers and mass. Left Quarantine at 1:38 p m.
Steamer Chesapeake. Delano, Baltimoro, to H C Foster, with mose. Left Quarantine at 7:46 a m.
Steamer Mascot (Nor), Wans, Tilt Cove, N F, July 20, with copper ore, to the American Metal Co. Vessel to A H Buil & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 27th.
Sandy Hook, N J, July 28, 9:30 p m.—Wind southessel, usby breeze, cloudy.

Steamers Lumen (Br), for Dover (for orders); Cas Machachlan (Br), Cape Town; Verona (Nor), Port Antonio; Lampasas Galveston; Monroe, Norfolk and New port News, Winifred, Port Arthur, Tex, Korona (Br) Barbados; Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, etc; Algoring two barges, Santiago, Manzanillo, etc; Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile. THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. FOREIGN PORTS.

FOREIGN PORTS

Liverpool, July 28. Sailed steamer Georgic (Br), Clark, New-York

Dungeness, July 28. Passed steamer Ocean (Dutch), Boy sen, Amsterdam for New-York

Hamburg, July 28. 2 a m-Arrived, steamer Deutschlam, (Ger), Kaempeff, New-York via Plymouth and Chebourg, 8 a.m., Batavia (Ger), Schmidt, New-York, Cuxhaven, July 27. Arrived, steamer Phobus (Ger), Schlerhorst, New-York

Rottserdam, July 27. Arrived, steamer Deutschland (Ger tank), Balidorff, New-York

Antwerp, July 27. Arrived, steamer American (Dutch), Markschlaeger, New-York

Copenhagen, July 28. Sailed, steamer United States, Chanl. Wulff, New-York

Naples, July 28. Sailed, steamer Sicilian Princs (Br), Claridge, New-York

Algiers, July 28. Sailed, steamer Sicilian Princs (Br), Claridge, New-York

Hempel, New-York

Hempel, New-York for Christiansand and Copenhagen.

Prawle Point, July 28. Passed, steamer Cocar II (Daus, Hempel, New-York for Christiansand and Copenhagen.

Claridge, New-York for Environment Weish Princs (Br), Coull, New-York via Cape Town.

Colombo, July 28. Arrived, atsamer Weish Princs (Br), Coull, New-York via Malta for Hong Kong, etc.

Bonts and July 28. Arrived, atsamer Sutton Hall (Br), Douse, New-York via Malta for Hong Kong, etc.

Bombay, July 28. Arrived, steamer Sutton Hall (Br), Son, New-York via Malta for Hong Kong, etc.

Bombay, July 28. Arrived, steamer Eastern Princs (Br), Cramer, New-York via St. Vincent, C.V. etc., for Swdney, N. Sw.

Pernambuoo, Jily 28. Arrived, steamer Eastern Princs (Br), Enamer, New-York via Boller, Skin, Chorp, Hamre, New-York via Boller, Skin, Chorp, Ed.

Montevideo, July 27. Arrived, steamer Eastern Princs (Br), Filmer, New-York via Boller, Skin, Chorp, Ed.

Montevideo, July 27. Arrived, steamer Eastern Princs (Br), Filmer, New-York via Boller, Skin, Chorp, Hamre, New-York via Boller, Skin, Chorp, Ed.